

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. V. NO. 42. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1856. WHOLE NO. 250.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Removes—House of Mr. Brodie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

T. BOTSFORD,
SAUDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (f-32)

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c., Office in the new court house, next to the court house, Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-36)

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 20, 1855. (f-36)

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN Street, Newmarket, kept by Thomas M. Hester. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. (f-1)

ANGUS MINTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. (f-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CORVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commis- sioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Broad, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. (f-1)

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT, &c., &c., 58, Queen's, Canada West. Bham, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

Robert Cooke,
BEOS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and in view ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From the experience as a Builder both to the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has RESIDED in his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

Dr. Walter B. Geikie,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MACHEL'S CORNERS). RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Dore, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. (f-15)

W. MOSELEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commission Agent in the Queen's Bench, Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

W. & J. EDWARDS,
Stationers, & Blank Book Manu- facturers, Dealers in School Books, English and Ameri- can. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

PAPER HANGINGS,
Behold, better and more Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., No. 59, Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, July 7, 1856. (f-23)

William Taylor,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (f-21)

BEACON
Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabi- tants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every descrip- tion of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855. (f-21)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c., &c., (recommending the liberal patronage he- stowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, P. S. 6th, 1856. (f-50)

LAMB'S HOTEL,
King Street West, Toronto.

THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Landing, has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. (f-50)

Circular.
J. O. Geikie, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrival of British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. (f-16)

WILLIAM V. SOUTHWARD,
CARPENTER AND JOINER, AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, LeRoy, Bell and Eastland Barrie; also, a contract of Eileen Bridge on the O. S. & H. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews, For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Sash and Doors on hand. Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. (f-10)

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.
THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Sincos Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 29, 1856. (f-17)

Thomas Leslie,
CLOCK and Watch-Maker—Aurora. Jewelry neatly repaired. Aurora, 1856. (f-20)

Engle Street,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION, KEPPY-NICHOLLS BAKERS. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses. Newmarket, Apr. 16th 1856. (f-23)

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
OF the above description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, 22nd Nov. 1856. (f-23)

MISS MAGUIRE,
BEOS to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that she purports showing in and after SATURDAY, the 25th inst., a large assort- ment of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SILK & SATIN, and Velvet Bonnets, Also a variety of CHILDREN'S BONNETS, CAPS, HATS, CLOAKS, &c., when she hopes to have the honor of their patronage. Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1856. (f-23)

Poetry.

[For the New Era.]
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, author of the following noble verses, was born in Portland, Maine, February, 27th 1807. He entered Bowdoin at fourteen years of age and graduated with honour at eighteen.

After leaving the University he commenced the study of Law; but relinquished this unpoetical pursuit for the professorship of Modern Languages in the College where he was educated.

But a narration of his outer life is at present of little importance, let us meditate on his inner, as far as it is revealed in his Writings, for a minute. For in his own soul-stirring words:

Life is real! Life is earnest! Not only do his Writings evince him to possess a boldness and energy of Soul, capable of grappling with life's evils in "the World's broad field of battle," but he seems to claim those happy qualifications rarely found in one possessing the stern inner energy of a man in earnest,—gentleness and courtesy, for he says (in the same poem we have quoted,) in a very loving and encouraging spirit—

Lines of great joy all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Foot-prints that perhaps another, Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother Seeing, shall take heart again.

We say but little of this poet, but ye who love the genuine article in the literary and poetical world, make H. W. Longfellow one of your bosom companions. You will find there, no shreds of that hackadaical nonsense, with which modern society is afflicted under the non-de-guerre of poetry. Dear reader, pursue his "Excelsior" in the hour of happy solitude, and I'll guarantee that Longfellow will find a welcome abode in the poetical department of your heart.

J. H.

THE shades of night were falling fast, As though an Alpine Village past A youth, who bore 'mid snow and ice, A banner with the strange device, Excelsior.

His brow was sad; his eye beneath Flashed like a falchion from its sheath, And like a silver chain rung This accents of that unknown tongue, Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light Of household fires gleam warm and bright; Above, the spectral glaciers shone, And from his lips escaped a groan, Excelsior!

"Try not the pass!" the old man said; "Dark lowers the tempest overhead, The roaring torrents are deep and wide!" And loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior!

"Oh stay," the maiden said, "and rest Thy weary head upon this breast!" A tear stood in his bright blue eye, But still he answered, with a sigh, Excelsior!

"Beware the pine-tree's withered branch! Beware the avalanche's awful roar!" This was the phantasm's last good night; A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior!

At break of day as heavenward The pious monks of Saint Bernard Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the starlight air, Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found, Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device, Excelsior!

There, in the twilight cold and gray, Lifeless, but beautiful he lay, And from the sky, serene and far, A voice fell, like a falling star, Excelsior!

Literature.

Conquering By Kindness.

I once had a neighbour—a clever man—who came to me one day and said, "Squire White, I want you to come and get your goose away."

"Why," says I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my pigs' ears when they are eating, and drive them away; and I will not have it."

"What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them."

"Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field. 'In your field!'"

"Yes sir," said I, "hogs love corn you know they were made to eat it."

"O, not much," said I. "Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn."

"O, no," said I, "it can't be."

"Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of the damage."

The shoemaker blushed and went home. The next winter, when we came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn.

"No," said I, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk, we parted, but in a few days I met him on the road, and we fell into conversation in the most friendly manner.

But when I started on he seemed loth to move and paused. For a moment, both of us were silent. At last he said,

"I have something laboring on my mind."

"Well, what is it?"

"Those geese. I killed three of your geese and I shall never rest until you know how I feel; I am very sorry." And the tears came into his eyes.

"O, well," said I, "never mind. I suppose your geese were provoking."

I never took anything of him for it; but when my cattle broke into his fields after this he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be.

"Now," said I, to my children, "conquer yourselves, and you conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way."

The Bride's Resolve.

"Pledge with wine—pledge with wine!" cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood; "pledge with wine, run through the brilliant crowd."

The beautiful bride gave pale—the desire hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her pure brow; her breath came quicker, her heart beat wilder.

"Yes Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once," said the judge, in a low tone, "going towards his daughter, the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe on the rules of etiquette; in your own home, act as you please; but in mine for this once, please me."

Every eye was turned towards the bride. Marion's principles were well known. Henry had been a controversialist, but of late his friends noticed a change in his manners, the difference in his habits—and to-night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming beaker, they held it with tempting smiles towards Marion. She was very pale, though more composed; and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she gracefully accepted the crystal tumbler, and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so, when every hand was arrested by the piercing exclamation of "oh, how terrible!"

"What is it?" cried one, and all thronged together, for she had slowly carried the glass to arm's length, and was fixedly reading it, as though it were some hideous object.

"Dead," she repeated again, her lips quivering faster and faster, and her voice more and more broken; "and there, without a shroud, they lay him down in the damp reeking earth. The only son of a proud father, the only idolized brother of a fond sister. And he sleeps to-day in that distant country, with no stone to mark the spot. There he sleeps—my father's son—my own twin brother! a victim of this deadly poison. Father," she exclaimed, turning suddenly, "while the tears rained down her beautiful cheeks, 'shall I drink it now!'"

The form of the old Judge was convulsed with agony. He raised not his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—"No, no, my child, in God's name—no."

She lifted the glistening goblet, and letting it suddenly fall on the floor, it was dashed in a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched the movement, involuntarily every nerve glass was transferred to the marble on which it had been prepared. Then she looked at the fragments of crystal, she then turned to the company, saying, "let no friend who loves me, hereafter tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills than my resolve. God helping me, never to touch or taste that terrible poison. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form in that last solemn hour, and buried the dead wanderer there by the river in that land of gold, will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will you not say his hand?"

His glistening eyes, his sad sweet smile was her answer. The Judge left the room; and when an hour after he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bride guests, no one could fail to read that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once for ever from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impression so solemnly made. Many from that hour foreswore the social glass.

Big Brindle.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and through undervalued, possessed of hard knot some. Col. W. had been elected to the Legislature and had also been elected of the county court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm he had a large miscellaneous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbor's fences, and committed other depredations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning, after breakfast, in presence of some large gentlemen who staid with him over the night, and were on their way to town, he called the overseer, and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear no more animal yappings on his eternal depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel meant.

So after Colonel W. left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what Colonel W. meant by telling him to "impound" the ox.

"Why," said she, "the Col. meant to tell you to put him in a pen."

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no inconsiderable one, as the animal was very wild and vicious, and after a great deal of trouble and vexation he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow, and sighing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I've done sure the old Colonel will ask me if I've impounded Big Brindle, and I'll bet I'll puzzle him as bad as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer, and said:

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, sir?"

"Yes, I did; but old Brindle transcended the impoundment of the impound, and scattered plunked all over the top of the equanimity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that, sir," said he.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, "that old Brindle being prognosticated with an idea of the cholery; ripped and rared, spotted and puffed, jumped the fence, took to the woods, and would not be impounded no how."

This was too much; the company roared again, in which the Colonel was forced to join, and in the midst of the laughter, Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went "I reckon the Col. won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

Checked Perspiration.

There are two kinds of perspiration, sensible and insensible. When we seep drops of water on the surface of the body as the result of exercise, or subsidence of fever, that is sensible perspiration, perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle that it cannot be detected in the shape of water drops, when no moisture can be felt, when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin, that is insensible perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language which cannot be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What, then, checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest, after exercise, or getting the clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open window or door, has been the death of multitudes.

A lady heard the cry of fire at midnight; it was bitter cold; it was so near, the flames illuminated her chamber. She left the bed, hoisted the window, the cold chilled her in a moment. From that hour, until her death, a quarter of a century later, she never saw a will day.

A young lady went to her window in her night clothes to look at something in the street, leaning her unprotected arms on the stone window-sill, which was damp and cold. She became an invalid, and will remain so for life.

Sir Thomas Colby being in a profuse sweat one night, happened to remember that he had left the key of his wine cellar on the parlor table, and, fearing his servants might improve the hundredth and drink some of his wine, he left his bed, walked down stairs, the sweating process was checked, from which he died in a few days leaving six millions of dollars in English funds. His illness was so brief and violent that he had no opportunity to make his will and his immense property was divided among five or six day-laborers who were his nearest relatives.

The great practical lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this: when you are perspiring freely, keep in motion until you get to a good fire, or to some place where you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.

[The above is from Hall's Journal of Health, and we cannot but commend it to general attention. There are but few persons, we believe, who cannot recall some case within their own observation, of violent colds, consumption and premature death, caused by perspiration being suddenly checked. We have known in such cases ourselves. No one requires to be informed that checked perspiration is oftentimes the cause of diseases; but there are so many who are liable to forget or overlook this fact, that it is good and necessary to give frequent warnings like the above.]

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Nov. 13.
The Europa with Liverpool dates to Nov. 1, arrived here at one o'clock to-day.

The Europa arrived at Southampton on the 31st ult.

The Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce published an Address to the Southern Chambers, complaining of the false packing of cotton.

No news whatever from Spain.

The Neapolitan question remains precisely where it was. The only additional incident being that the Government of Naples had addressed a Circular of moderate tone to its diplomatic agents, and that the King has sent Mons. Du Arant, a Frenchman in his confidence, to Paris on a secret mission.

A despatch states, although perhaps on no authority, that, to a French requisition to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, the Austrians have returned a flat refusal. This matter of the Principalities has assumed a prominence over other topics. The French Government journals announce, definitely and explicitly, that the Porte has demanded in due form that the Austrians shall evacuate the Principalities, and the British the Black Sea; but that they, by a mutual understanding, refuse to leave.

The English journals, under the immediate inspiration of the Government, deny, on the contrary, that any such demand has been made by the Porte. The papers generally, British, French and German, speak in unequivocal terms of the completion or progress of an alliance between England and Austria, and between France and Russia. It is now stated that Russia has proposed to refer the questions of the Isle of Serpents and the Heligra to Constantinople, for settlement.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., quote breadstuffs steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; white 9s 6d a 10s 3d; red 9s 9d a 9s 6d. Flour quiet and unchanged; western canal 30s a 33s; Ohio 35s a 37s; Canada 35s a 38s. Corn dull and 6d lower; yellow and mixed, 33s a 35s; white 34s a 35s. Provisions quiet and generally unchanged.

The London Money Market had undergone no change. An active demand existed. Consols for money closing at 92½ a 92½; for account 93 a 94.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN EGYPT.—At Alexandria, and throughout Egypt, earthquakes have been felt. At Cairo, 200 houses have been overthrown. 300,000 inhabitants have taken to the fields and encamped. There are but few killed or wounded.

Smyrna and the Greek Archipelago were shaken by simultaneous shocks. The Isle of Rhodes has been devastated, and one of its largest forts rent open and thrown down.

There was a violent shock of an earthquake on the 12th at Malta, which has seriously damaged the fortifications.

At Corea, the capital of the Isle of Candia the destruction has been enormous. The city and mole are partially destroyed.

Fall Antizes.

The Antizes were brought to a conclusion on Saturday last. The following sentences were passed:—

James Gloster, larceny, three months in jail.

William Henry Fleming, horse-stealing, five years in the Penitentiary.

James Durrugh, stabbing with intent to kill, and resisting the Police. On the last conviction he was sentenced to 1 day's imprisonment; but on the first infirmity he was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Grete, obtaining money under false pretences, two years imprisonment.

William Irvin, larceny—13 years old—reconviction, for the same three years.

Anne Willson, larceny—second conviction; three years.

David Fleming, assisting prisoners to escape—three years.

Cornelius Leary, escaping from jail—two months.

William Robinson, larceny—two months.

Patrick McCloskey, larceny—two months.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence of Death, on the prisoner, William Abraham. The prisoner is an old man, being fully sixty-four years of age; and so feeble that he had to be helped in and out of the dock.

When asked by His Lordship what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him—

The Prisoner made a full confession of having murdered his son, and said he asked no mercy from any earthly tribunal—as he felt himself to be unworthy of it. He only hoped for mercy from Heaven. "I'm no one did he bear any malice—he forgave them all. His own weakness had been the cause of the dreadful crime he had committed, but he hoped to find mercy in the eyes of his God."

His Lordship here attempted to address the Prisoner, in passing sentence, but was completely overcome, and burst into tears. At this moment the scene in Court was most affecting. An awful silence prevailed through the densely crowded Court; people's scarcely daring to breathe, while many a eye was dimmed with tears. At length His Lordship recovered his composure, and in softening accents addressed the Prisoner, in a very feeling and impressive manner, and concluded by passing sentence of Death in the usual form—That the Prisoner should be conveyed to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, where he should be hanged on the 15th December; and may the Lord have mercy on his soul.—Leader.

GOWAN AND NICHOLLS.—At the Brockville Assizes, Mr. Nicholls was prosecuted by Mr. Ogilvie Gowan for perjury and found guilty. The Brockville Recorder says:—

When the verdict was returned, the defendant exclaimed, "I would rather go to my grave than go to the penitentiary," and then drew a pistol from beneath his coat, and while in the act of presenting it to his breast the High Constable, Mr. Kincaid, seized his arm and wrrenched the pistol from him.

On Monday evening he was brought up for sentence, when he delivered a long speech, denouncing Gowan's conduct, and the witnesses Wilson, Ballard, and Mrs. Dalmage as having given false evidence. The Judge, after a few very impressive remarks, sentenced Nicholls to three months imprisonment in goal, at the end of which time to give bonds, himself in £100, and two sureties in £25, that he will keep the peace for twelve months.

Many who were present during the whole trial, do not think Nicholls guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in the strict sense of the term; he having been told by the Deputy Sheriff that he knew of no presentment being against his son, avowed that he was not the person described.

Almost half a century since I was one of a small number of lads who met one night in a shoemaker's in the Overgate of Dundee, Scotland, and there planned and formed the first Mechanics' Institute of that city. The father of James, John, and Joseph Leslie, was I think, our first president. I served for a time as librarian, and William Stratton, whose name I see on many a stone in America, and after him George Gray, with whom I served my apprenticeship, were among its presidents. Another of the small band who met in the shoemaker's that night died with me the other day—my only surviving school-fellow in America. Fortunately it is for our youth that they are full of hope; if they could but get behind the screen and see politicians as a class as I have seen them, they would confirm Burke's worst portraits as to their deceitfulness, and the detestable character of their craft.

Financiers, 200 years ago, replenished their purses on Hounslow Heath, at the risk of their necks. Now, they have but to go legally to work, an act of incorporation as a bank or railway; a person to pay for them, and a few newspaper puff, to realize more plunder from this uninitiated than would have rejoiced the hearts of all the highwaymen who quit time for eternity via Tyburn tree during last century.—Mackenzie's Magazine.

Madam! said an old Roger to his boarding-house keeper, "in primitive countries, beef is often legal tender; but, madam," said he, emphatically, thrusting his fork into

New Advertisements.

Tenders—W. H. Beresford.
Honesty is the Best Policy—A. H. Earl.
Temperance Saloon—A. M. Hall.
Newmarket Division Courts—C. Durand.
Evening School—C. H. Kermott.
Money to Lend—East Gwillimbury Council.
List of Letters—Annora.
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New Fall and Winter Goods—George Bache.
Good News!—C. J. Burnie.
Removal—J. Rhinehart.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 21st, 1856.

General Summary.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods at Mr. J. Davidson's Store will be continued this evening, and also to-morrow night. Mr. D. is clearing out his Stock without reserve.

Attention is directed to an advertisement from Mr. C. J. Burnie. His Stock is well-selected and the assortment complete. Farmers and Butchers can sell their Sheepskins at the above establishment, at the highest figure.

The Newmarket Lodge of Canadian Odd Fellows give a Social Party on Friday evening next, the 23rd instant, at the Court House. Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, only 7s. 6d. A Quadrille Band is announced to be in attendance.

The North York Sentinel, for want of sufficient encouragement and support, has been discontinued. This journal was established not quite one year ago, as the avowed opponent of the principles advocated by a majority of the opposition in the present House of Assembly.

The principal topic discussed by our cotemporaries during the past week, has been in reference to the great Railway Celebration, on the occasion of the Opening of the Grand Trunk from Toronto to Montreal, for general traffic. The affair appears to have passed off with great eclat.

The Loyal Orange Lodges of Stouffville and vicinity made a grand procession through that village, on the 5th instant. Large numbers of spectators were present, and several animated speeches delivered. Dinner was served in the Good Templars' Hall at which about 200 feasted.

The Toronto Globe, of Tuesday, contained an engraving representing the Victoria Bridge, now being constructed near Montreal. The estimated cost of which is something over \$6,000,000. The Globe is one of the first papers in the Province, and, in our humble opinion, is the most reliable.

The last Canada Gazette contains the following appointments: Ninth Battalion York to be Captain: Lieut. Miles Park. To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Moses Eames, regt H. Willson, left limits, and Ensign Joseph Sheppard. To be Ensigns: John Newburgh and Daniel Willoughby, gentlemen.

During the past week of ten days a Petition has been put in circulation, praying the Governor General to declare Newmarket, as a Port of Entry. That such a step would confer a great favor on the Merchants of Sharon, Queensville, Holland Landing, and other localities besides Newmarket, there is no doubt; and we are only sorry that that Petition did not recommend some individual in the place as a fit and proper person to become a Landing Water. As it is, we are led to believe an under current is at work to foment one upon us not likely to prove acceptable to a very large majority of the people. We hope that this rumor may only prove an idle speculation; and trust that some business man now residing in the locality may receive the appointment.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a public meeting takes place in the Court House, Newmarket, on Tuesday Evening next, the 25th inst., to take such steps as may then be deemed expedient towards the formation of an Association for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Three years ago we advocated a movement of this kind, and have frequently called public attention to its necessity since that time; but never till now have we seen any prospect of success. We confidently hope the attendance will be large, and that those who do attend will come forward with liberal hearts and willing minds—having a fixed determination to see the Society established. Newmarket wants something of this kind; at the present time the inhabitants have no place of resort, except those of a seasonal character. Every friend to moral improvement, every well-wisher to Society, should be present at the meeting. Come one—come all. The Requisition calling the meeting contains about 75 names.

Great Cry but little Wool.

Not content with trying to steal the platform of Orangemen, the Clear Grit organ has lately attempted to undermine the position of their leaders—to sow dissension in the ranks of the body—to pave the way for, what think you? The formation of nothing less than a new secret, politico religious organization!

The above silly twaddle is taken from the Port Hope organ of the Government, and its character and style shows how exceedingly hard run these penny-a-liners must be, for something to say about the Clear Grits. It is nothing short of a wicked concoction of lies to create a diversion in favor of their masters. The very fact of their making the announcement, or even paying any attention to the matter, providing the statements were true, proves how exceedingly precarious their regard their own position and standing before the country. If the Government be considered the top-stone to perfection, as they profess to believe, by the electors of Canada, why are they so suspicious of that small minority, said to be held in such horrible detestation? The fact is, both the Government and their upholders through the press, know full well their day of grace is fast passing away, and such concoctions as the above are only inten-

ded to create a diversion and thereby hinder, for a time, their final overthrow. For a long time the organs tried to make it appear that the Clear Grit Party—as they are termed—were annexationists; but every effort to fix this slander has thus far proven abortive, and they now seek to change their *modus operandi* of attack. The Government has been wonderfully annoyed of late, too, to think that Orangemen should take it upon themselves to act as they deem expedient and necessary, and in accordance with the dictates of conscience. Again they are silly enough to imagine because the Clear Grits have placed the plank of Representation according to population in their political Platform, that Orangemen should oppose it. In case this principle is not conceded, we dare venture to predict that the Orange Association will be amongst the first to agitate a dissolution of the political Union between the two Provinces. Their leaders advocated this step years ago, and because, forthwith, the Orange Association and the Clear Grit Party are united in demanding this principle, Government organs cry out an attempt is being made to "undermine the position" of Orangemen. The idea is simply ridiculous, and every honest man will look upon such deceitful declarations with pity and disgust. After all, these things will find their level; so will the present Administration and their supporters.

The Journals of the Assembly.

Through the kindness of the member for North York, JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., we have received a copy of the Journals for 1854-5, from which, we shall from time to time, select important divisions and furnish them to our readers, in order that they may judge for themselves.

The first vote to which we shall direct attention, is in reference to the Seigniorial Tenure question. This Bill came up for a third reading on the 23rd of November, 1854. Most of our readers are aware that by the provisions of this Act, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is pledged to a very heavy amount to redeem the title deeds for the farmers of Lower Canada; and as the people of the Upper Province contribute, by far, the largest portion of that fund, a very great injustice was done them. Numerous amendments were proposed with the view to defeat this swindle, but failed, and the Bill became law on the following division:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allyn, Bell, Bellingham, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Clabot, Chauray, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Crawford, Charles Daoust, Jean B. Daoust, Delong, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Antoine A. Duron, Dostaler, Atty. Gen. Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Gill, Hucks, Holton, Jackson, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Lorranger, Lyon, Macbeth Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Sir A. N. MacNab, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, M^r. de la Motte, Joseph C. Morrison, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Prevost, Rankin, Rhodes, Sol. Gen. Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibault, Young.—71.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Brown, Chapais, Darche, Dionne, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flit, Foley, Fournier, Frazer, Guerinot, Hartman, John, Labelle, Laberge, Larwill Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Koderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattie, Merritt, Murray, Papin, Robinson, Strachan, Tache, Valois, Wilson, Wright.—32.

Another important division to which we beg to direct attention will be found on page 412, where it is recorded that Mr. McKenzie moved seconded by Mr. Aikins, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent the bestowing of enormous sums of money as Life Pensions upon Judges, Chief Justices and Chancellors," without the special sanction of the Legislature; but the House vetoed it on the following division:—(Page 412)

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Allyn, Bell, Bureau, Church, DeWitt, Dostaler, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Guerinot, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Lemieux, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Koderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattie, Merritt, Niles, Pouliot, Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Terrill, Thibault, Wilson, Wright, Young.—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bellingham, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Clabot, Chauray, Crawford, Crayser, Delong, Dionne, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hucks, Lorranger, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Sir A. N. MacNab, Masson, Meagher, Morris, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Patrick, Poulin, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Ross, Shaw, Somerville, Stevenson, Yeilding.—39.

The above is a fair specimen of the whole transactions of the homogeneous government—the object apparently being to keep the reins of power out of the hands of the people. Now we ask, who are better qualified to judge of the services of these pensioned gentry than the Legislature—the representatives of the people? The country has to pay it, and why deprive the public from having a voice in the bestowal of these pensions? But, no; the government of the day retain to themselves all the power it is possible for them to command, in order that it may be converted into political capital for their own special benefit, and this is called governing "according to the well understood wishes of the people." The whole system appears like a burlesque on the constitution under which we live; and the continuance of this state of things will eventually lead to a change in our form of government. True, we have privileges and advantages not given during the palmy days of Compulsory; but we are far from enjoying the full measure of liberty contemplated in the bestowment of Responsible Government upon the Colony.

The question then arises, how are we to attain the full consummation of the rights and privileges bestowed? We answer, by sending men to the Legislature who will vote on the side of the people. Mark well the votes above recorded.

Hard Up for Essays.

"The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture has extended the time for receiving the Essays on the Woevil, Midges, &c., from the 15th of January to the 15th of April next."

Why is this? Dollars upon dollars have been wasted in advertising already! Are there no claimants for the prizes? Or have not the right parties had time to accomplish their labors? Whether our attention is called to this subject, the remark made by an old farmer in West Gwillimbury, at the time of the Bradford delegation, comes forcibly to our mind. When asked by an M. P. if that section of country had been much troubled with the woevil or midge that season, he replied—"yes, O yes; in some localities they have been quite destructive; but we'll have none another year." "Why?" said the M. P. "Because," replied the farmer, "the Minister of Agriculture, Vancouver, is going to dig them from the country." Talk of the subject to whom you will, in the rural cognate, and the matter is generally discussed in this desultory manner. Had there been commissioners appointed, of really practical men, to have sought information and prepared a report—giving the result of their investigation in a clear and lucid manner, some real benefit might have been derived. The following remarks are from a late number of the *Colonist*, and we hope the Government will take the hint with regard to any future advertising:—"We believe the essays come in very slowly. In fact it is surmised that the postponement is necessary, on account of there being no claimants for the prize. This is a pitiful result of the extensive advertising. But it must be borne in mind that the advertisements were only in Government papers of imaginary circulation. If the Agricultural Minister had had the wisdom to advertise in papers of extensive circulation, there would have been no need of extending the time for want of plenty of competition. Meantime the pernicious 'varmint' will be developing and strengthening for another campaign on our great staple of food and exportation, and before April they will be so far advanced towards maturity as to be able to bid defiance to the whole Executive Council for another year."

Grand Trunk Celebration.
(Montreal Correspondence of *Colonist*.)
MONTREAL, 13th November, 1856.
Some of the funny scenes and events of the Celebration "The Excursion"—The Hull—And the ups and downs of those seeking pleasure under extreme difficulties.

The telegraph has made letter writing somewhat like roast beef, when after being on the table both hot and cold, it is done up into steaks. Its chief merit then consists in the seasoning; and if you happen to be without pepper, and other useful arrangements, the dish is decidedly flat, and, I should say, not over nutritious. Upon looking over the well-shak-up, and well champagne'd reminiscences of yesterday's sayings and doings here, and the day before's hard work sitting still on the railroad, I really feel that I have neither pepper, nor salt for the stew. You have heard that there was half a mile of industrious humanity feeding all at once upon as good provisions as ever fell to the lot of persons who could so well appreciate it. You have heard, too, that the champagne was so tempting, that the Maine Liquor Law was left no where, and that the sour-dried substitutes for this interesting beverage up west, are likely to fall into disuse with the many drouthy, looking representatives of Upper Canada and the Western States, when they return home—Their tastes are completely spoiled. Like the Yankee boy who, after seeing the elephant, and taking out the enjoyment in a square of gingerbread, could never afterwards be reconciled to *cling-fines* bread, I fear they will never again take kindly to Canadian whiskey, and the chain-lighting brandy of Michigan. Speaking of the lunch I cannot help alluding to a little scene with the architect thereof. I don't mean the great designer of this huge spree, or his valuable assistants who provided the sinews of war; but I allude to the man of genius, who made such a judicious proportion of beef to turkeys, roast pigs to woodcock, geese to real pies, and rashes of bacon to champagne—the latter did him infinite credit. Well, he is a little Frenchman, with the usual happy animation of his race. I saw him standing at the head of the legion of ten tables; and if you, good reader, have ever seen a Yankee woman when her favourite, son four years old, has said a smart thing; or an Englishman, of certain olderman proportions taking a quiet survey of odiferous turtle soup, and a round of beef with a picturesque yellow margin to it; or an Irishman witnessing a large torrent of hot whiskey punch, with a silver ladle to match, brought in for the special moisture of a jolly set around him, you may imagine some thing of the happiness that gleamed in that Frenchman's face as he surveyed the sublime results of his humane exertions.

Foreign and Colonial.

Loss of the Str. Le Lyonnais.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

(From the New York Herald 15th inst.)
It is our painful duty to record, this morning, another terrible calamity at sea. The cargo in hand is not unlike that of the ill-fated *Arctic*.

The iron screw steamship *Le Lyonnais*, Captain De Vais, sailed from this port, on Saturday, Nov. 1, for Havre, with the following named passengers:—Mrs. Frances C. Danner; Mrs. Corn A. Danner; Mr. Solomon; Mrs. Strong; Mr. Bailey and lady; Phillip Goughlin; J. F. Bassford, lady, children and servant; Don Vincense, Dins Combs; Don Jose do Ulta, lady and servant; Herman Huber and lady; Albert Sumner, lady, daughter and servant; T. G. Gibson; Mr. Shadel and lady; Mr. Van Lys, C. Meugraud, E. D. Montigny, Mr. Traburo, Mr. Acello, Laurent Martin and child, E. Ravot, Rev. John B. Cozigue, Saul Saporanta, A. Loutte, De Lestrange, A. Froin, Mlle Ernestine Bellet—thirty-nine cabin passengers; and there were on board, including officers, crew, engineers, firemen, and steering passengers, nearly one hundred and fifty souls. She also had twenty thousand dollars in specie on freight.

On the night of Sunday, the 2nd instant, while in a dense fog, Nantucket light ship bearing S. N. W., and distant sixty miles, the ship was run into by an unknown vessel, and her stern cut clean off. Nothing more was seen of the unknown vessel, and it is probable that she went down immediately.

Not so with *Le Lyonnais*; who remained with her after part fall of water, and her low high out of the water. All hands saved by the wreck until the next day, when it was abandoned. The ship was provided with six boats, only one of which was a life boat. That boat only has been heard from.

On the morning of Monday, after it was resolved to abandon the wreck, a raft was constructed, and about forty persons, including passengers, (probably seaborne passengers) took refuge upon it. It is the opinion of the second officer that this raft could not have lasted through that rough weather that succeeded this day—that it must have been broken to pieces, and that all the persons on board were lost. There is room for hope that some friendly sail might have rescued them.

In another boat was the commander with some of the passengers. This boat was well provided with provisions, compasses, &c. It was the intention of the captain to pull for Montank Point. This boat has not yet been heard from.

Another boat contained the second mate, Laydine, the second engineer, Desfour, and several of the crew and passengers. This is the only boat heard from, so far.

The list, then, is—saved, sixteen! missing, and probably lost, one hundred and thirty.

We have no account of the other five boats, and the raft, save that which is given above.

The weather was very rough, and the hapless voyagers suffered terribly. They encountered several severe snow storms and were short of water. They had claret wine, brand and preserved meats. They were beaten about six days, until the afternoon of the ninth, (Sunday), and two of their number (passengers) died during this terrible interval. On Sunday their eyes gladdened by the sight of a friendly sail, which proved to be the Bremen bark *Elise*, Capt. Nordenskiöld, on board of which vessel they were immediately taken and made as comfortable as possible. Their limbs were frozen, and altogether they were in a terrible condition.

On the next day, lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N., longitude 65 deg. 40 min. the *Elise* spoke the Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. Neilson, bound for New York. The Bremen bark was short of water, and Capt. Neilson immediately consented to give those saved from the boat a passage to New York. They all availed themselves of this offer except two of the passengers, Mr. Shaler and wife, who remained on board the Bremen bark, intending to go to Bremen. The Hamburg bark arrived below last evening, having on board fourteen of the ship's company of the *Lyonnais*.

Political Toasts.
The Montreal *Argus* of yesterday, (Thursday), in speaking of the Railway Banquet of the previous day, says:—
With regard to the Banquet, we cannot but regret that the turmoil consequent on so large a concourse, should have detracted from the effect of the speeches, and rendered our report more meagre than under more propitious circumstances it would have been. It was almost impossible to address, and difficult to gather what was addressed, to so large an audience in a chamber which the human voice would scarcely fill. This we regret, being aware of the high oratorical ability of many of the gentlemen, both citizens of the United States and of Canada present.

It struck us with some surprise that the Committee should not have placed before each of the guests a list of the toasts to be drunk—a practice we have invariably seen adopted on public occasions. The omission may have been accidental, but in one respect perhaps it was not ill-judged, since sure we are, had it been known that one of the toasts was to be proposed, there would have been strong objection on the part of a large proportion of the persons present to drink it. We allude to "The Provincial Administration," the fourth toast given from the Chair. We are aware that Mr. Hincks attempted to palm off this, as he designated our highly objectionable matters on the community, as founded on English practice. But it is no such thing; and we say to the Committee, that it was on their part a most injudicious act—to use the most moderate terms—to call upon persons to toast a body, whom they believe to be "steeped to the lips in corruption," and to be at the present time administering our public affairs in a manner most injurious to the public welfare, and most distasteful to public opinion.

We regretted on this occasion to see the demon of party politics introduced, as it certainly was, by asking the company to drink a toast so obnoxious to many present. The members of the Administration, as gentlemen respectable in their private relations, were welcome visitors; but in their official capacity, we confess we cannot see how any Reformer can do them special honour. To drink their healths, which carries along with it aspirations for their continued existence, is putting an argument into the mouth of the Governor General for the retention in his confidence, in defiance of the public opinion of Upper Canada expressed with an unanimity never before witnessed; an opinion too, we do not hesitate to say, reciprocated with equal cordiality by every friend to liberal institutions in Lower Canada also. If we are at public dinners to be compelled to gulp down the health of men whom we heartily despise, merely because they happen to be seated on the Treasury benches, and to be the distributors of rewards and honours, we wish that all who despise or reject both, may be permitted to drink through the Chair also, to the honour of those who seek to stem the tide of corruption, and to substitute for an abominable system of trickery and fraud, an honest enlightened and free policy. In these times, when ministers are ready to grasp at any straw to save their sinking popularity, it is of more than ordinary importance that there should be neither trimming nor trucking amongst Reformers, but that when their opinion is demanded, it should be fully and frankly expressed. There ought to be neither compromise made with, nor quarter shown to, the present holders of office.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

(Per Montreal Telegraph Line.)

The steamer *City of Washington* arrived below this morning with Liverpool dates to Nov. 18th. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s bread, flour, &c., &c., is quiet, with the turn in favor of the buyer. Southampton flour 3s. 6d. Ohio 3s. 4d. Wheat quiet and generally unsettled. Red quoted at 8s. 9d. Corn quiet, but steady; white 31s 6d a 35s; mixed, 33s a 33 1/2.

Provisions.—Pork is neglected. The *London Times* in its city article says the funds are less buoyant, and the market presents a less favorable appearance. Private letters from Paris do not indicate any decided change in financial matters. Although the condition of the Bank is improved, there is no return of confidence.

The political news is unimportant. The *London Times* Correspondent states that the influence of Russia in the Danubian Principalities increases daily. The same writer says that England is quite as much inclined for the proposed Conference as Austria.

Constantinople advices state that the Ultimatum of England has been forwarded to the Shah of Persia.

The Persians' beleaguering army of Herat had taken possession of the environs of that city, and were fortifying them.

A later despatch says that the Affghans had been defeated by the Persians, and six thousand prisoners taken.

A Vienna despatch of 2nd instant states that on the 23rd October the Porte, together with the English and Austrian, had settled that the occupation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities should be prolonged.

The British squadron at the Isle of Serpente had been reinforced by the French. The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent states that commercial accounts agree in admitting the greater abundance of money, and the certainty that no money crisis is to be feared.

Discontent prevails among the manufacturing districts of France from apprehended commercial reforms.

Corn was declining at various points. At Bordeaux and Marseilles the average price was maintained.

The Neapolitan squadron had not sailed from Toulon.

The Neapolitan minister remained at Paris, and showed no disposition to leave.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on 5th November.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the 2nd instant.

Consols closed 91 1/2 a 93.

SPAIN.
A decree had been published in Spain, establishing the law of 1811 respecting the press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MOORE, Surgeon Dentist, will attend at Anson, Bedford's Hotel, on Saturday 22nd Nov., 1856.
Newmarket, Nov. 20, 1856. 1w-52

EVENING SCHOOL!
BY C. H. KERMOTT.
NORTH 4TH STREET, NEWMARKET. Terms \$1 per 20 Nights. School every evening except Saturday. Hours from 7 to 10 p.m.
Newmarket, Nov. 18, 1856. 3w-42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
TEMPERANCE SALOON AND EATING HOUSE.
THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above Establishment, having fitted up the premises at considerable expense, he hopes to receive a share of their patronage. Always on hand—
Fresh Fish, Sardines, Lobsters, Anchovies, Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Sauzages, Ham & Eggs, Hot Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Pastries.
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MR. C. DURAND, OF TORONTO, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY.
public that he will ATTEND THE ABOVE COURTS, And give his Professional Assistance to those requiring. At which times he may also be consulted on all other legal difficulties, and receive instructions in law.
Not for Clients.
Letters addressed to him at Toronto, will always be attended to with punctuality.
Nov. 18, 1856. 4w-42

MONEY MONEY!
£930, 6s. 10d. to be Loaned, in sums to suit the Applicant, on good freehold security for a term of five years.
Apply in person or by letter post paid to either of the undersigned.
HENRY D. STILES, Reeve,
REUBEN POWELL, D. Reeve,
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TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Nov. 20, 1856.
WHEAT.—The supply to-day was about 2,000 bushels—500 less than yesterday. Quotations unaltered—6s 6d, 10d being the general price.
Other articles remain without alteration.
Flour—No. 1 Superfine may still be quoted at 28 1/2; fancy, 30s; and extra, 31s 3d.
Barley 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.
Rye 3s 9d to 4s per bushel.
Oats in demand at 3s 9d per bushel.
Cattle—quaintly scarce and sold to-day at 2s 9d per bushel.
Potatoes 4s to 4s 6d per bushel.
Butter still dear—1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb., being the general rate.
Eggs 1s 4d per dozen.
Fowls—chickens 1s 6d a 2s per pair; turkeys 3s 1d a 4s each; geese 3s each; ducks 2s a 2s 6d per pair.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Nov. 21, 1856.
Wheat very little coming in—3s 9d for Fall and 4s 9d for Spring, being the highest figures paid.
Flour \$6, retail for best brands.
Oats 2s 4d—none offering.
Pork, 55s a 56s; and plentiful.
Butter 1s for tub; 1s 3d for roll.

Special Notice.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change, produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself and restores it to its first condition. In all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and vivify the energy and vigor in the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

To elderly persons, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are invaluable; strengthening the system against the attacks of the age; they cause a continued cheerfulness, and prolong life to the latest possible period.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co. Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

M. W. BOGART,
Agent, Newmarket.

Ready-Made Clothing.
And Plain Goods, which articles he will sell at FIRST COST for Cash or Produce, as he intends giving out of the Dry Goods and Clothing Trade, in order to make room for a more extensive Stock of Provisions, &c.

WANTED, 100,000 Sheepskins,
10,000 Catkins & Hides—also, 100,000 lbs. of Paper Bags.
For Which the Highest Market Price will be paid, delivered at his Grocery.
CHAS. J. BURNIE.
Newmarket, Nov. 20, 1856. 1w-42

REMOVAL!
JACOB RHINEHART
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country that he has removed into one of those new buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Wood, adjoining the New Era Printing Office, where he will be prepared, at all times, to wait upon those favoring him with their orders.
Boots and Shoes Ready Made always on hand.

DENTISTRY.
MOORE, Surgeon Dentist, will attend at Anson, Bedford's Hotel, on Saturday 22nd Nov., 1856.
Newmarket, Nov. 20, 1856. 1w-52

EVENING SCHOOL!
BY C. H. KERMOTT.
NORTH 4TH STREET, NEWMARKET. Terms \$1 per 20 Nights. School every evening except Saturday. Hours from 7 to 10 p.m.
Newmarket, Nov. 18, 1856. 3w-42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
TEMPERANCE SALOON AND EATING HOUSE.
THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above Establishment, having fitted up the premises at considerable expense, he hopes to receive a share of their patronage. Always on hand—
Fresh Fish, Sardines, Lobsters, Anchovies, Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Sauzages, Ham & Eggs, Hot Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Pastries.
A. M. HALL.
Newmarket, Nov. 18, 1856. 1w-42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
TEMPERANCE SALOON AND EATING HOUSE.
THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to

Amusement.

"Down out-side," as the fiddler said when he fell out of the window.

In what respect does a lawyer resemble a Printer?—Because they both like a good Cure.

A new set of Quakers have appeared in Pennsylvania, calling themselves the "Progressive Friends."

Wife (complainingly). "I haven't more than a third of the bed." Husband (triumphantly). "Well, that's all the law allows you."

What order do you take on that? said one friend to another, as they stood gazing at a flock of ladies and gentlemen in the surf at Cape Island. "The order of the Bath," was the quiet but happy reply.

PARITY OF REASONING.—Late, at a distribution of prizes in a German village, a little girl seven years old, whose parents had just been turned out of their lodgings, because they had failed to pay their rent, was asked by the rector:

"Have you studied sacred history my child?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know the history of the creation?"

"I know that God made all."

"Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?"

The child hesitated a moment, and then fixing her eyes on the examiner, replied—

"Probably they were turned out because they could not pay their rent!"

ADVERTISEMENT.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!



A VERY LARGE and varied stock of Hardware of all superior quality, imported from the best Houses in England and the States, comprising every article in the line, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Both Wholesale and Retail!

By R. LEWIS & SON,
41, King-street, Toronto.

MILL, MULAY and CIRCULAR SAWS and all other descriptions of FLINT and other celebrated saws.

Fully Warranted, and Returnable if not Good.

LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING, Of all sizes; Nails, Glass, Putty, Lead, Hinges, &c., Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, L.C., and I. X. Tin, Black Tin, &c., for sale by

RICE LEWIS & SON.
At the Publick.
Toronto, September 11, 1856. 15-32

FURS & BUFFALO ROBES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a very large and superior assortment of

Fur Caps, Gaiters, &c., &c.

Also, every variety of LADIES' FURS, which they will sell.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

At such prices as will defy competition.

They are also in receipt of a large consignment of

No. 1, North West Buffalo Skins.

Which they will sell singly or by the bale, at the lowest possible prices.

BROWN & McCROSSON,
90, King Street, Sign of the Cocked Hat, opposite St. James' Cathedral.
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1856. 15-35

STORE AND DWELLING TO BE LET.

TO Let that admirably situated Store and Dwelling near the Railway Depot, Aurora, and directly opposite the Wellington Hotel.

For particulars, apply to

G. L. STEVENSON.
Aurora, Aug. 20, 1856. 15-2



The Markham CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, IN TORONTO.
No. 129, King Street East.—East of the Market.

C. F. HALL, Proprietor.
15-19

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that all notes and Book Accounts due the undersigned, have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Wallis, of Newmarket for collection—who is authorized to receive the amount and grant discharges.

R. D. CRISTINE.
East Gwillimbury, Sept. 3rd, 1856. 15-31

BRICKS FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber having established a Brick Yard in the Village of Aurora, has on hand for Sale, 200,000 OF GOOD BRICK!

W. MOSLEY.
Land agent, Conveyancer, &c.
Aurora, Aug. 15th, 1856. 15-29

Unity Fire and Unity General Insurance Associations, OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance. Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.

Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.

Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.

J. W. MARSDEN.
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1856. 15-33

W. M. WHARIN.

Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.

Has now received the whole of his Stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.

(ALL KINDS OF THE LATEST DISHES.)

Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

BELOW will be found a list of some of the leading Articles—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, Alberts, Chateaus and Collars, Sets of Buttons, Rings, Earrings, &c., &c. And a general assortment of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

No. 17, Church Street, one door South of King Street.
Toronto, May 13, 1856. 15-12

To Millers, Mechanics and Others!

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, in the Village of AURORA, one and a half Acres of Land—121 Rods fronting on Yonge Street and 16 Rods deep. There is a never-failing Creek running through the Lot.

For Terms and particulars, apply to

Wm. MORTSON,
At the Newmarket Grange Brewery.
July 3rd, 1856. 15-22

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection; and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public. Boots and Shoes for ladies, very much reduced in price.

W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 15-12

GRAVE STONES.

Notice is hereby given that the Undersigned has been appointed Agent, by the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for giving information and procuring GRAVE STONES, such as will be allowed by the Society, for all who may wish to erect such in either of the

BURYING GROUNDS.

Belonging to the Society, viz.—At Friends Meeting House, Yonge Street, Whitechurch, Tecumseh and Uxbridge; and that none hereafter will be admitted except through said Agent.

BENJAMIN CODY.
Yonge Street, near Holland Landing.
6th Mo. 18th, 1856. 15-30



W. C. ADAMS.

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

HAS commenced practice at his Rooms, No. 56, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

All work Warranted.

Toronto, June 5th, 1856. 15-18

GENTLEMEN.

If you want a well-made and good fitting Garment, call at

M. W. BOCART'S.

Tailor Establishment, where none but first class and fashionable workmen are employed.

Newmarket, June 12, 1856. 15-19

New Grocery and Provision Store.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY and PROVISION STORE.

In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions.

And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 15-5

NEW MARKET

Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Dixon

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

OPENED A NEW STORE,

As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken.

The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

GEORGE DIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1856. 15-50

JOSEPH BOSSORD,

CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as

Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,

Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856. 15-33

Ready Made BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of

Ready Made Boots and Shoes.

Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.

He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB RHINEHART.
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856. 15-50

NEW ARRIVALS! IN AURORA.

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened, his

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

Which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Dockings, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

TEAS AND GROCERIES.

A general supply, just received, and warranted to be what they are represented. Call and examine. B. P. hopes by strict attention to business, keeping none but the best articles and selling low, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
Aurora, May 9, 1856. 15-41

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having RE-OPENED in his

OLD STAND,

And having Purchased his Stock from his Creditors at a

GREAT SACRIFICE,

is now prepared to sell the same at less than first cost. Call and judge for yourselves at an early day.

WILLIAM MACFIE,
Two Doors West from the Market.
Toronto, June 11, 1856. 15-19

Patent Lifting Pump

THE Subscriber has pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to receive orders for the Manufacture and erection of their new

PATENT LIFTING PUMP,

Invented by Mr. John Dennis—one of the firm, and allowed by competent Judges to be the most superior kind of Pump now in use. From the nature and simplicity of its construction, by the aid of

SPRING PISTON.

Iron valve and Jam-Nut Joints—working in an Iron cylinder, the water, instead of being sucked up as in most kinds, is lifted from the bottom—and with great ease—thus avoiding friction and thereby rendering it almost impossible to get out of repair. The lever work is cast iron, firmly bolted to the platform covering the well and to the pump—these pumps have been tried in wells to the depth of from fifty to seventy feet, with admirable success—and satisfactory references can be given.

Warranty to extend for Three Years.

WOODEN PUMP.

Adapted to Wells Forty feet deep, or less, to which they would call attention. Upwards of 400 of these Pumps have been sold in this Section of country during the past summer. References of a satisfactory character can be given, to any person calling at the Manufacturing Establishment.

Attendees for either of the above Pumps, addressed (post-paid) to the Newmarket Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

J. JAMES & Co.
Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1856. 15-29

WOOL, WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 15-17

DR. S. N. PECK.

SURGEON DENTIST,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of each and every month.

BAURTON—On the 4th of every month.

MOUNT HELEN—On the 6th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

UNIONVILLE—On the 8th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

AURORA—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

Which he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Gold Plate or Silver, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call special attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will remain.

It is addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Torrey's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

NEWMARKET, 1856

15-11

ALFRED BERRY PAINTER.

AURORA.

AN ACRUSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and taking my brain; Looking forward with hope, not to labor in vain; From the fruits of my labor, in learning, my trade, I recompense I now seek for the progress I've made; Endeavoring to give satisfaction to all; Desires of favoring me with a call.

But first to the public should like to make known, Especially the friends of Aurora, my home. Recently established, in Aurora I'm found. Ready to attend to the public around. (Carriage) You then want painting done, house, sign or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village, And test the ability of the painter whose name Initials of each of these lines will proclaim; Not boasting but telling the work I can do, These which I have mentioned, ornamental work to; Each shall be promptly and well executed, Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honor, justice and honesty, Upright in dealing, this my policy; Requesting the public to give me a share Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care, Receiving fair prices for the value I give, And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora, Sept. 18, 1856.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by

MR. W. WALLIS,

Would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

As he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER.

Than any similar Establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KROGH.
Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 15-1

Fencing, in Aurora.

WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing, and Material for the same. (Pins will answer.) To be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to CONTRIBUTE, will please

TENDER FOR THE SAME.

At so much per Rod—without delay, to

W. M. MOSLEY, Agent.
Aurora, Feb. 25th, 1856. 15-44

WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs in announce to the public, that the machinery in the

Newmarket Factory

is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner. He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by Yard.

On the most reasonable terms. Farmers and merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinets, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Plaid dress goods, And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke, Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

UNION TORRY.
Newmarket, June 11th, 1856. 15-13

DR. R. G. BUCHANAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Successor to W. C. Adams, D. D. S.)

HENRY informs the public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13th and 14th of each month.

J. Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th of each month.

McDonald's Hotel, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd of each month.

R. Baker's Hotel, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., and March.

H. Stone's, Penville, the 27th of the above mentioned months.

Wm. Moore's, Brownsville, the 28th of the above mentioned months.

Mrs. Stead's Hotel, Lloydsdown, the last of the above mentioned months.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec., and Feb.

Queensville, the 19th of the above mentioned months.

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

Holland Landing on the 19th of November, January and March.

April 21st, 1856. 15-1

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES,

capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well as as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

cannot be Baten by any Shop.

In the western province, Millwright Planning of all kinds, done the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON and WOOD TURNING.

On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Spoked Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 15-27

Now Ready for Delivery,

A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 15-5

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Banded with FIVE SHILLINGS

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 15-31

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,

Newmarket, next to Col. Carter's Mill.

HODGE & SON

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.

HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. 15-24

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS

In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bitt, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 15-16

Enoch D. Rogers, &c.

Builder, Carpenter, Joiner, &c., &c.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Of all descriptions, on the shortest notice, and furnish material if required.

SHOP—Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1855. 15-41

Furniture Wareroom.

JOHN BENZ, SHARON.

HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Buffets, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Patent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and other Frames, always on hand.

Coffins furnished on Short Notice.

Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1856. 15-30